CANADA.

TORORTO, Theoday, Aug. 5, 1866. Political most re are quiet. The Governor-Genesal is away on a fishing excurred to the Lower

St. Lawrence, whence, hewever, he will thereby zeturn; and with the exception of three, all the members of the Cabinet are out of the city—one being with his constituents, snother attending his bester salf to a watering piece, and so on. The Governor-General called at Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec, on the way. At the former place he was entertained at a public dinner; on which occasion be made a speech, in which he referred to the necessity of preserving the union between the two Provinces, as if it were really menaced. He was also indiscreet enough to notice certain attacks which have been made on him for previously referring in public to the same question, on the ground that it was an interference with politics. The truth is the union is in, no sort of danger; and it is certainly a weakness in the Governor-General to be constantly alluding to the subject, in such a way as to convey the idea that without his aid it could not be saved from dissolution. Only imagine the Queen, on a visit to Scotland, trying to parry the effect of O Connell's monster meetings repeal of the union between England and Ireland by making it a topic of public discussion! Sir Edmond Head is probably a well-meaning man, but he is hardly up to his work. So important an office as that of Governor-General of Canada requires something more than the abililies of a third-

The practice of giving free grants of lands to in migrants or actual actilers has been more or less bo vegue ever since Canada was a British colony or province. At first there was a graduated seale so much was given to an ordinary emigrant, so much to a common soldier, and so much more to officers, according to their rank. Then after the American Revolution, free grants were made to the United Empire Loyalists, who stood by the British Crown through that great struggle which gave birth to a nation. And finally, free grants were de to those who served the Crown in the war of 1812. In all these cases, I believe, actual settlement was nominally required; but this condition was not and could not be exacted. To have compelled many of the grantees, in these days, to settle on the lands would, instead of a boon, have been a real punishment. Land scrip, similar to the American land warrants, was therefore invented: Many are the tales told of some of the fire farms in the province, perhaps now worth \$20,000, having, in those early times, changed hands for a few quarts of whisky; and everybody wonlers why everybody living in these times did not buy and become rich. The truth is, that forty years ago nobody dreamed that Toronto would ever be more than a .ery small village; and the idea of farming was that the only customers for produce would be new immigrants, who would want supplies for a year or two till they could grow them; ed it was a distressing idea to contemplate that the time would come when every one would grow enough for himself, and consequently when nobedy need trouble bimself with raising more than he could eat. The idea of exportation had not yet had birth. There were no vessels on the Lake, and nobody seemed to imagine that there ever would be. Nobody was therefore very anxious to acquire the possession of land. The land scrip system is now abolished; all the land scrip called in; and a new system of free grants has been maugurated. When, eight years ago, the country bordering on the south shore of Georgian Bay was surveyed and brought into the market, a system of free grants along the great leading roads was adopted. The amount was fity scres to each settler, and he was at liberty to purchase an acditional fifty acres adjoining. principal condition was actual settlement; and now, in the attered circumstances of the country, this was no longer an impossibility. The free set-tlers cleared their lands to the extent required; and then either improved them further, or sold out. The system worked well, but was no feet. Fifty acres were held not to be sufficient; and respecting the fifty that was reserved, disputes would sometimes area. On bringing a new district of country into market, the G verament has just aftered this feature by increasing the amount of each grant to 100 acres. The lands lie back on the present set lements in the County of Hastings, and near the River Ottawa. The free grants are being made on three great leading The climate and soil permit the production of Winter wheat, and every other description A survey has been ordered by the Government to accertain whether it be possible so to improve the navigation of the French River, and through Lake Nippising, so as to make it passable for some sort of vessels from the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay. The survey of the ratiroad to connect these two points, and toward which four milone of acres of public lands have been granted. has also been undertaken. The Commissioner of Crown Lands stated the other day at Three Rivers, that when the railroad is built, these lands will be worth four dollars an acre.

A con-iderable portion of the Island of St.

Joseph, in Lake Huron, will be offered at auction

by the Government in this city next mouth. It by the Government in this ety flex index.

be said that Americans are likely to be large buyers

on the occasion. Much of the land is said to be of
good quality, well timbered, and suitable for agricultural purposes. In September there will also
be an auction sale of 144,800 acres of Indian lands, forming the southern part of the peninsula between the teorgian Bay and Lake Huron.

There is likely to be a considerable de usud in England for additional capital for further Canadian railroads. A line south of the Great Western is about to be constructed; and also one from Brockville to the Ottawa River; a third-continu ation of the Grand Trunk-from St. Mary's to London. For these enterprises the capital will be sought in England; agents for some of them having alreacy gone, and the others being about to follow. The Grand Trunk Company has authority to raise \$8,000,000, on first mortgage bonds; but the conditions are such that it is not certain they will avail of the somewhat doubtful privilege.

The harvest is progressing; and, on the whole, the yield promises to be good. The hay ecop has been unusually large; and with the exception of the partial injury done by flies and insects the wheat crop promises to turn out well. This injury is only partial, being confined to the older set-tied districts, and covering only an inconsiderable portion of the great wheat growing districts.

Spring crops and potatoes have suffered somewhat
of late from the drouth, though not to any very
serious extent. There have been several light showers recently, but still the want of rain is con-

KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 31, 1856. Great uneasiness prevails among the people in the Territory, lest the fair aspects of the " Toombs or Douglas" bills should lead some who have a regard for justice and the interests of Kansas to support them. From Douglas and men hae him we expect nothing. We know that they are dishenorable politicians, and fully-committed Slavery propagandists. There is another class however. from whom we have a little to expect and a good deal to fear. On one hand they are to some extent amenable to their constituency, and have sufficient regard for their reputations to dislike appearing as the advecates of a dishonorable measure; on the other, they are subject to the pressure of a corrupt Administration and a powerful Oligarchy, and have the blandishments of a deceptive positioal theory to eover up their defection and intquity. Under such circumstances, the people here contemplate the discussion of such an imiguitous measure with

well-grounded alarm. In order to show what the Slavery prop grands here think of it, I append an extract from The Leavenworth Herald of hist week. It alludes to the

report that Stragfellers, Whitfield, Oliver and inhers were apposed to the Toombe hill:

there were exposed to the Foombe bill:

"We are expresed that our friends should expose
the full and condeen it as an instrument to means
to the full and condeen it as an instrument to means
to Free State articles a majority of the present inhabitation of the Territory are Free-State men!—which
to the distriction a majority of the present inhabitation of the Territory are Free-State men!—which
to the distriction of the case, and which Whitfield
and Stringfillow themselves have all along denied.
Why, then, oppose the bill? Cannot any one see, and
we plainly that it is much better that the question of
Slavery should come up for final decision by the popular vote of Kaneae on the first Monday of November
next than in a year or two from this time! Our party lar vote of Kanesa on the first analogy of Avvenues, next than in a year or two from this time! Our party has now the majority in the Fernitory; but whether it will retain that majority is to our mind a matter of much doub!. Every one knows that the espacity of the Northern States for colouszation is far superior to that of the Southern States. Then we say let this bill pass, and let the question of Slavery be brought up when our party has a majority in the Peritory. We regard the bill as emmently wise and just, and believe that, if it takes effect, Kansas will be a Sizee

In spite of all that has been done, I do not believe that the Pro-Slavery party has a bona fide majority yet, and therefore beg to dissent from so much of the opinion above. Still there is a fearful approximation to truth in it. The murders robberies, intimidations, burning of houses, driving of men off, and stoppage of emigration by violence, coupled with the continual and heavy forced importation of the refuse of Southern society, as re-inforcements to Buford's "army of occupation," place matters in a different position from what they have fermerly occupied. It will not do to blind ourselves to the facts because they are disagreeable. If a fair and honorable vote was taken on the question of Slavery to-morrow, with all the men now in the Territory, I still believe that Kansas would be free. But, if any man fancies that there ever will be, under any circumstances, ple here, through a State governmet regulate the matter, he is deceived, and the sooner he disa isses such ilcusion the nearer will he be to the truth. The allusion in the paragraph which I quote to our party having now the majerity," is a deliate and candid allusion to the means by which this distrable supposed result has been brought about.

This last Pro-Slavery bill indicates how the system will work very clearly, in its own terms. The provision that all persons who have been obliged to leave the Territory may return and get their names enrolled on the list of voters, is one of the ominous loose screws. This specious provision has been used as a patent "stump speech." This is the panacea which is to secure abused Free-State men their rights, and heal the political sores of Northern doughfaces. Cool, very, with the Missouri River closed to navigation, and a Pro-Slavery board to adjudicate the claims of these returning voters, even allowing that they could get back. But is any one blind to the true intent and meaning of this! If so let me explain it. At the election held March 30, 1855, some five thousand Missourians voted in Kansas. Some of the best legal advice that Border Ruffianism affords decided that these were voters and inhabitants because they were in the Territory Now the probability is that all of them left the Ferritory on account of trouble. They have been in the Ferritory, and even voted; and what is to hinder every Missonrian who has ever been in the Territory from coming over at his leisure and having his name enrolled as a voter ! Certainly not a Pro-Slavery

Board of Commissioners.

In this connection I will mention that in a conversation I had with the Hon, Mordecai Ohver, in May last, that gentleman stated to me that persons who had "taken claims in the Territory." and who " were in the Territory on the day of election, and intended to become settlers,

a right to vote. Now, there is a variety of opinions relative to making claims. By all the laws of Congress that give preemptors any right to hold the soil, an actual residence on the tract claimed, is required. Missourians, however, take claims bysticking down a stake somewhere. If they have had time they may have stuck in four or more of these appropri-ting pegs; while many "have claims" who have astogether omitted this rather equivocal ceremony. Under this head the oligarchy have a "basis of sufficient to settle the question representation" sufficient to settle the question of Slavery in Kansas, independent of all other ad

Ameng the ingenious efforts to compound between God and Mammon, I recognize the position of those who justify their desertion from the cause of Freedom and the Free-State Constitution, by suggesting the restoration of the Anti-Slavers re striction to Kansas and Nebraska. There is little use in showing the fathery of a position so im-practicable. There is not a Pro-Slavery man in the Territory who would give five cents difference between the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and imposing an Anti-Slavery restriction. In fact. I have conversed with many moderate Pro-Slavery men here of and all of them preferred the Topeka Constitution, as that document contains more favorable terms for the extinguishment of Slavery now here, than could be got from the settlers of Kansas after policy lies in its tendency to cause fresh difficulty and discord, by requiring that fresh steps for the establishment of a Government be taken. what the Territory has suffered, such a policy would not only be indiscreet, but unnecessary and

It will be remembered that few of the Pro-Slavery residents have taken a very active part in the more marked outrages, here. During the war-last Fall there was a mere, handful of actual residents in the Pro-Slavery camp, and but few of these were with the Marshai in his incendiary plundering posse. They have, indeed, aided and abetted, and taken advantage of all the rascal ty but the chief movers and actors were the irresponsible tools of an overreaching oligarchy. however, these latter feel some of the effects of this violence. The guerillas are now under no systematic power. It is irresponsible, and hence decidedly irregular. I refer to the guerril as of both parties. Horse property has got to be like white man, "berry onserfin." Unscrupulous men of all politics, or rather of no politics, have taken advantage of the disturbance in order to presecute their own emolument. The Pro-Slavery residents having to some extent suffered, login to groan aloud, and are earnestly soliciting the Free-State men to unite with them to put a stop to this. Meetings have been held in a number of localities, the avowed object of which was to form a secret band of regulators to supersede all law and authority, and to bring all who may happen to fall under the ban of such association to condigu punishment. The dangerous character of all such ecret tribunals I need not expatiate upon. They threaten to open up another fearful chapter in Kansas history, and are the necessary fruits of the misgovernment which has been permitted here.

. Some of the Free State men are willing to engage in this secret tribunal business, but only for the benefit of Pree-State men. As there is no law, there might be some apology for this wretched policy; but there is none for an "entangling miniance" with men who have the special advan-Territory. So long as they league with their enemies, help to keep Free-State men in ignominious prisons, and pocket all the fruits of this Fro slavery villany, they are entitled to no protection from Free-State men, and should have none. A large number of the Free-State settlers are by far too conscientious for the present emergency. Imagine a "Britisher" moralizing over a Russian he has killed in the trenches at Sevastopol, and you comprehend the class I depict. I will add. that there is a slight sprinkling of selfish ness and cowardice in it; those who are afraid or unwilling to do anything to defend themselves or their respective communities, are apt to cover up the true reasons by an indiscriminate censure

the course of those who do. The river is still closed to Free State navigation, the North being emphatically taboord. Practically the Union might be discolved and we of Kauses at war with the independent despotism of Missour, without Kansas being any worse off.

The Buford Brigade are ent of money. Their thief and his subs have gone to the Nouth for more, and these gentry, who are still arriving in considerable numbers are pearing into the Terrisery is all directions. The earny at Committaine | again is never to bright over he will be the grade of the committee of the c

has new 300 men in it. They are an army, armed and encamped, and arow that they intend to drive out the Free-State men. Other parties are camped in other places. Gen. Richardson has gone North with reinforcements to intercept the emigration in that quarter. I gave you the particulars of their movements and affairs at Leavenworth in my last

From what I have learned since my return, I do not believe that they will dare to molest the emigratien. A considerable number of overland em grants have arrived and are forming settlements in the north part of the Territory. They are well supplied with everything necessary for agriculture

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEAT KASSAS, K. T., July 20, 1856.

We hear from the States of indignation meetings and of resolutions being passed. It will be for the people of Kanens to hold the next indignation meeting, to consider the want of prompt action in their behalf on the part of the citizens of the Free States Why don't the people combine their resolution sud indiguntion, and form a company sufficiently strong to force if reed be) a passage up that river which has heretofore been looked upon with pride as one of the great highways of our nation, but which now is blockaded fore been looked upon with pride as one of the great highways of our nation, but which now is blockaded by a few hundred land pirates who nave stationed, as it were, despoise custom-houses at every little town along its banks. Here emigrants are stopped, and every one who does not believe Slavery to be a divine. Institution, which the Constitution of the United States was formed to protect, are turned back, and their greds forfeited, while armed bands from the South, with the syswed purpose of divining the Free-State with the avowed purpose of driving the Free-State settlers out of Kan-as are forwarded on their cru-sade. Aircady large companies are flocking in from Mis-s uit, in anticipation of the passage of Senator Toomba's bill, to be ready to enroll their names in the counts a bill, to be ready to enfort their semes in the cerus hat. They will then return to the State until the day of election. We likewise hear that the Kickenjace Rangers have gone out to intercept and turn back those unigrants who are endenvoring to reach Free soil via lowe and Nebraska. One of the Border Ruf hars had the audacity to come into our midst, where forty-nine out of fifty are Free State men, and ted us forty-nine out of fifty are Free Sate men, and test as that Free State and Pro-Slavery men never could live together, and that Kansas was bound to be a Slave S ate. So you see that we are to be driven out at the point of the Bayonet; but we will not be weighed down to our arms or property, for they will releve us of these. Still, I thank before they get the majority of the same in this neighborhood, they will have got the centents of them. I am strongly in favor of peace, when it can be purchased at almost any price short of claims and Slavery, but it seems our Border-Raffian centents of them. I am strongly in favor of peace, when it can be purchased at almost any price short of chains and Slavery, but it seems our Border-Raffian neighbors will accept no other offers. There is a great victory to be won. If Slavery gains a permanent for hold in Kansos, she will have cust an anchor that the surges of ages may not remove. If, on the other hand, Freedom prevails, Slavery will rever again dare to hold up her deformed head with such boldness and try to force her curse on forbic den seil. Are there men so base in the North who, after rending of the wrongs and oppressions that the people of this Territory have undergone, can go deliberately to the build-thex and there deposit their votes. ersicy to the bullet-bex and there deposit their votes for non-who indere those wrongs? I know there are, but I hope they are few, I believe they are not a ma-jority. The people of Kanens will never submit to ionty. The people of Kanens will never submit to have Sinvery passed on them by any succe process as Tombe, Douglas and Company are typing to hatch. Fremen of the North, you must come to the help of Katsae, for we have pothing to expect of the General Retained, except tyranov and oppression. The Executive has proved that he has no will to aid, save in dispersing legally elected Legislatures and aiding notionous villains to arrest peaceable citizens without a werranter the least shadow of legality. These are Yours for Freedom, Free Kansas and Fremont.

TO KANSAS, THROUGH TOWA

E OUNT PLEASANT, 1000, Friday, Aug 1, 1856. I drep you & lite from this point. The result of oar investigations as to the means of petting through the satisfactory character. There are two routes across the State, furnishing the necessary accommodations by means of stage. The first is by the way of Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, and Council Bluffs. The other is by the way of Burnington to this point by rail cad, and hence to the smill-western corner of by rancear, and hence to the shint-viscouri Eriver at the State by stage, and cross the Missouri Eriver at three. This, you will perceive, is a rout-that leads directly to Oros, Nebraska Territory, and one that must be taken by the Kansas emigration that is friven to sack other means of getting into that Ferritory than that which is new blo knaded by the Missou hads. We have seen an teasured with the agents of the works. are accepanced to sold disough an the post-origins that way. There appears to be a great in supported in a contract of the part of some of the Ransas Committees in regard to this matter. They seem to have an idea that the best reuse is by the way of lower of the whole the fact is that by their route they not only go a hundred miles out of the way but have to travel over a much wome read. By taking the Barblegton York to the Min of a River in a yout eight days, making et that the terminus of this rome is the of the State of Iowa is also a very great inducement operson going to Karsas, for the reason that it places is m within a few miles of the Kansas line; where is, if they were landed at Coancil Binfis they would stid if they were landed at Coancil Blaffs they would slid have a long and deary journey to perform through the Territory of Nebarka to get to their destination. We are assured that this portion of Iowa through which the stage line runs, from Mount Plassant, is thickly populated and affords all the accommodalions necessary for travelers. Those who prefer to do so can travel cheaper by going through in their own wagons, though by taking that course they would be semething onger on the way. There has been some fittle apprehen ion on the part of some of the Krasas en igrants that there was danger in crossing the Missouries near the State line. I have conversed with several persons well acquainted with the character of the people of Northelm Missourie, and they assure me ple of Northe n Missouri, and they assure me are rearly as many Fice State men in that corner of the State as these holding Pre-Slavery senticonter of the State as thee folding Pre-Sivery senti-ments. Just at this time the roods are in excellent condition, and the actilers here assure us that they are generally good till about the list of November, unless there should be more than the usual quanty of rais. I would, however, acvise emigrants to come as early as possible, if they want to have a pleasant journey. Should any of our friends, or of the Kansas movement, Should any of our friends, or of the Kansas movement, desire further information in regard to the stage accommodations from this point to the Miscouri R ver, let them write to A. C. Parks, esq., agent of the Westera Stepe Company, Mount Piasant, Henry County, Iowa. This company has the necessary means, tach the and disposition to put through any number of piscopies it they are but notified a few days in advance. of the demands to be made upon their resources. It will not be long before the bon horse will be running between the Missi sippi and Missouri. Railroads are already in operation to this point, and through the center of the State to Iowa City. The Barlington road must, from its location, form one of the links in the great central chain which is to run to the Pacific ment of Eastern capital. It will offer the best means of connection with Kaussas. The trade and travel of that Territory and Southern Nebraska alone would make it predicable, to say nothing of the great National highway to the Pacific Ocean. I think the friends of Kaussas have an opportunity of bunding themselves and the temple of that Territory in the most effectual way by coming forward and subscribing the necessary capital to push this Eurington and Missouri road right through. If the means were furnished I could be completed in road light through. If the means were furnished I have no doubt the whole work could be completed in less than a year. After the road is completed the public land consted to the company will realize very hear the whole expense of building the road; menty you will perceive that capital invested here cannot you will perceive that capital invested here cannot hear the whose captuse of calling the year of the cannot tail to pay a handsome interest. I feel satisfied that if this matter were fairly understood by Eastern capitalists, especially those who feel an interest in the Ternitory of Katiass, the necessary means would at once be substanted to put this road in operation at the earliest possible moment. The lumber and materials in any quantity can be secured just as rapidly as the company will warrant. I do not know in any quality can be recased just as rapidly as the nears of the company will warrant. I do not know sho the gentlemen connected with this road are, but we same you can find out in New York. The read is known as the Burlington and Missouri Radroad, and has some thirty miles of its track now down.

I need hardly tell you that the whole West is in a conductive of excitement in reference to the Printer. igh state of excitement in reference to the Presiden

high state of excitement in reference to the Presidential election. Fremont and Buchanan are the puly mains initial election. Fremont and Buchanan are the puly mains initial of Fillmore has now and then an advocate, but they are so few and far between that I think I am ju timed in saying that he is out of the rate so far as the Western States are concerned. I should judge from all that I can see and bear, that Fremont will get three votes to Buchanan's one. The enthusiaem in the savor is for abead of anything I have ever heard or seen in politics. It is hardly safe but here for a Bachanen or Fillmore man to make the semiment known. If he does he is sure to orner, each a whole sewing of

SIX DAYS IN IRELAND.

CONCLUSION.

The railway from Killarney to Dublin leads through a vast plain, which as far as Mailow, (Cork junc-tion), is of a rather deserted and stony character; it is bounded on the south by the lofty range of mountains which excircle the whole south exact of the country, and behind which are hidden the pretty sites of Kermare. Bartry and the mary other deep flor is indesting that coast. From Mallow, through Topperary and farther on, this plate, the great central plain of Southern Ireland, expands still more, and shows a fertile pasture land, with a numerous and healthy looking population of cattle; while the plowed land ap

pears to be more or less confined to the immediate neighborhoods of the towns, or to the first slopes of the distant mountains. The towns all along this route, as everywhere in Ireland, look extremely pretty in the midet of the rich verdure and park-like plastations which surround them on all sid-s Ti e modern ruine here have almost entirely disappeared and by far the greater extent of land appears to be in the hands of large farmers and graziers, or of country squires who seens, in this neighborhood, actus ly to look after the cultivation of their estates. There were plenty of them leitering about the stations, generally very b'g ine men, with huge mustaches, and with certain false airs of Captains or leave of absence, or of Colonels on half pay. Plenty of militia officers, too, were there, with imitation Crimean beards and foreging caps of a Frenchified cut; in Topperary County every bule town was garrisoned by a whole regiment at least, and distinguished by a large barrack and prison to match. Within for'y mules of Dublin, the country regains that Anglicized aspect which we noticed on starting from the capital.

The six days' tour had taken us over more than five bundred miles of ground, over nearly all the southern balf of the island. The general impression, as far as the country went, was a double one: on one hand, the astorishing empabilities of the soil, as shown in the lexuri-nce of vegetation, even under the most unfavorable circumstances; on the other, the otter ruin brought upon the country and people by the seven hundred years of war, of conquest, and denation-

We have more than once mentioned the heaps of ruins, dating from all cen'urice, which are the chief characteristic of the country. They show how often the Irish, in a moment of calm, have started afresh their endeavors to improve their social state, and how, every time, the sword of the conqueror has extinguished all their efforts. The castles of the Irish chiefs tell, and were replaced by the strongholds of the English Barons; the walls of the towns, and, later on, the chareles, were laid in ruine; the land was made over to the conquering Barons and the towns, as far as practicable, received an English population. And this process was repeated over and over again during the fixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as often as the ruling classes, imported originally fro England, had become Irish themselves, and as such represented Irish interests as antagonistic to English interests. So long has this contest been carried on that the population now consists principally of a in xed Anglo-Celtic race, with infinitely numerous shades of admixture, and that the pure Cetto element has been thrust back to a narrow strip on the Atlantic coast from Sligo to near Cork, from which the effects of the famine and continued emigration are rapidly dislodging it. The majority of the Irish now hving are no more pure. Cales than the Cumberland men are the Welsh speaking Cymri of the seventh and eigh h

centures. The effects of this constantly repeated pro est of crashing are strongly impressed about he list national character. The long habit of defeat, the all but rertainty of steing every attempt at a national revoval represed at once by sheer force, has broken the spirit of registance. Not that the Irish are not personally brave and high-spirited-on the contrary; but they are they are what the Poles would be were they to less fail him their national resurrection. The fac intellectual capabilities of the Irah, as well as their moral act confidence have been cropped in their bolder as lefter shoots, ! ke a tree whose crown has been out off; what fresh branches may spring from the stem will always but be a week indication of what has been

nipped in the bud The Irish are a sad proof of how far centuries of mish stane can demoralize a nation. Every susceedexceedingent became weaker and weaker, until ultimutely they became completely indicrous. The insur-Il asia | rection of 1798, with all its show, its pompus talk, by far the shortest neate in point of time as well acid its apparent violence, would be altogether a ridiculous affair were it not for the infamous cruetty by which the English repressed it. But how grand is 1708 compared to 1818 and the "Ba tle of the cabbage gar den!" The whole O'Connell spitation, in spite of all its grandilequence, its monster gatherings, its han drees of thousand of pounds collected, fisched off in a wait of smoke, with no other result than leaving the English Whigs in office for a considerable time, and bringing Ireland definitively under the dom mon of the Isiah lawyers; and what that means, let the history of John Sadleir tell. At present, all attempts at an especially Irish resistance appear to have ceased; the famine, by breaking up the small peacantry, destroyed the democratic element of Irish nationality; and by bringing the Squires into the Encambered Estates Court, it demolished its aristocratic element, also. The Members of Parliament who keep up the old cry of "Ireland for the Ireb, not represent the actual wants of the country, they merely use its historical tradition for private purposes. The Irish people begin to resign themselves to their those the majority of the farmers and the workpeople in the tower, do so with despair; but the middle clas-begin to see the dawn of a new day of material grosperity, and submit willingly to the ascendercy of the English. Ireland for the Sozon, that is the new phase of frish history entered upon during the best eight or ten years; and wherever you travel in the cuttivated portions of the country you find the germs of this new epoch taking root and rapidly growing English-bu ilasys, English Peat Companies, English and Scotch large farmers in the country, English mammeta stores in the towns, everywhere is English capital and superior skill taking the lead, snubbing the poor, imsginative but unsteady Irish na ive, and using him metely as a most subordinate tool. Irish separate history closes with 1850, and Ireland is now in separably prited to the party-struggles, the point al at c social movements of England. The famice has ratified the Union Act.

The national character has severely suffered by his complete destruction of all chances of a national nistence. A certain want of energy, combined with the utmest recklessness; an overgrowth of imagination, along with a complete absence of initiative; a ife of violent fits and starts, succeeded by as abject epressions; a restless impulse to activity without any determined end, united to a most superb laziness, a here traits are characteristic of the Irishman. In nations whose future is assured, whole classes are uperannuated by historical progress, but new ones pring up, ready to change the face of society whenver the proper moment shall have arrived. But in a espeless nation like the Irish, social decomposition beings forth no new germs. The Irish peasantry are gote or going fast; the aristocracy are going; the retry tradesnen in the towns are going, although nore slowly; but nothing indegenous is placed in the r stead; to class of industrial capitalists, arises from their ruins, por do-s its antagonistic complement, a class of industrial projetamens; the capitalists are imported from England, and it almost looks as the skilled werkmen would have to be a ported thence too, So helpless has the Inch. man become in his own country, that as long as the present state of some ty, with its antagonism of spital and labor, continues, there is no other horiefs him but degradation under English social raight of

emigration. The whole people, without the exception of one single class, has the imprint of dissolution upon it. Lords and squires are so reckless in their way as the smallest possants themsolves; all pursuits which require continued exertion, steadiness, singleness of purpose, the exercise of judgment, are beyond their reach; and were it not for the Irah emigrant farmers, who in distant backwoods rebuild the deserted villages of Connemara and Clare, the whole nation might be said to have no other destiny than to furnish the great cities of England, America, Australia, and every other new Angle-Saxon country with beggars, porters sweeps, loaters, prostitutes, thieves, swinders, and other bohemicas," to use the significant French expression for the homeless class of town gipsies rendered neces-

sary by modern civilization. The English after thus crippling the Irish character by a war of unheard of duration and cruelty, are of course the first to inveigh against it from their very philosophical point of view of Free trade. The Irish, they say, are as free as ourselves; they are even favored by on Government; they live upon our money, they have the advantage of our market, why don't they compete with us | why cannot they get on as well as our people ! And then they conclude that the Irish are an inferior race, that they are the makers of their own misfortunes, and deserve no pity Very fine philosophy, indeed, to knock a nation constantly on the head r a matter of six hundred years, to destroy its productive forces over and over again, and then to con and ask it to compete with the conqueror! But that is English Free-trade philosophy, a doctrine which has otherwise done posit ve injury to Ireland. The English govern Ireland by two means: Coer-

cion and corruption. Coercion is at the present noment represented by the military occupation and the Irish Constabulary, by the barracks and the prisons, and by the exceptional penal laws still existing in Ireland, although Lord John Russe I's coercion acts (alias declarations of state of siege) have expired. Now, this very coercion gave an occasion to introduce job bing and corruption. There were barracks and present to be built, court-houses, station-houses for the constabulary, and the like. Under the Tories the leval Protestant Orangemen had alone profited by these jobs; but when the Whigs came into office again, as allies of the newly-emancipated Irish Catholic lawyers, the scales were turned, and the O Connell brigade came in for their share of the plunder. O Connell, it is well knewn, secured to the Wnig Cabinet the Irish votes, in return for the Irish patronage handed over to Then began the time when, under all sorts of philanthropic pleas, million after mill on was lavished upon Ireland-that is, upon the Irish lawyers and their hangers-on. Then roads were built where nobody but an Irish Whig squire wanted them; and then those palsec-like courthouses and work-houses were erected which have such a strange appearance in the nidst of the surrounding desert. Work houses that best Buckingham Palace in architectural beauty, with inmates reduced to the stervation diet of the new Poor Lawthat is it one word the whole Whig policy as regards Ireland. Ther there was no end to new buildings and e -called improvements, quays, docks, harbors, overgthing, and later on, by private companies, even railroads and moneter hotels; but the docks and harbors. had no shipping, the railroads and botels had no travclers, and the population went on decreasing steadily The only places filled were the pasons, the workhouser, and the barracks and the money voted by the British Parliament but served to forge new fetters for Leland, to feed the Irish lawyers and placemen, and to exasperate short sighted John Buil against his Irish

That money, if it had been used for real improvements in Ireland instead of in indirect bribery and perliancetory jobs, might have done the country a deal of good. The great bogs of Ireland, covering above one-six'h of her su-face, are nothing but the spots where ancient woods have been wintenly de treyed and ther the land abandoned to itself. To drain them, to make them fit for agriculture or pasture land, would take an immens, time and more capital then could be got. Now in the model of these bogs, where ver trees have been placted, they grow with the and fir trees, usually preferring a dry, sandy soil, grow in the West of Ireland, in the very midst of the bogs, where you cannot put down your foot without wetting it. Ireland and England, too, are short of cimber and here are millions of acres, at present ulterly useless turned into the finest torests of Europe. The whole West of Irelat d. Galway, Clare, Kerry, and part of Limerick County, are scarcely fit for anything else at present. By driving away the poor small farmers, the only mode of agriculture has been destroyed which could draw enything out of a soil so neglected and ruised as that of this district. But there will grow, ave and shame the likes of them in other countries, wherever you plant them. And the wood will bring industry and trade to the West coset, not that imaginary trade ex prefed to result from mail contracts, railways, hotels, neys and harbors, where there is no demand for them. out the industry and trade arising from the very productions of the soil themselves.

Now, the re wooding of Western Ireland is no matter for private enterprise. Trust an Irish squire with s young forest plantation-why, if it outlived him, his sens' and heirs' very first act would be to sell every tree, root and branch and to spend the noney in Lordon or Paris as fast as it would go. Forests, as everybody by this time has found out, are a thing which in Europe nobody can manage but the State. But here are our British Free Traders squin, stepoing in with their veto. Let not the State med dle with industry, with trade, with agriculture. It must do so at a cend loss, and a dead loss is the greatest evil under the sun. Rather perish Ireland than the principle of Free Trade!

And yet, let any unprejudiced man go to Western helaid aid see the state of things with his own eyes, and I dety him to come to any other conclusion than I have done, that the only help for that district is speedy rewooding, and that by the State which can

buy the land there for almost nothing. It treated, not merely neglected, but positively trushed by the English for centuries, the Irish yet appear to have an important destiny with regard to the United Kingcom. They are the sociable the lively, the Romano Celtic, the continental element in British society. Without them the anti-social, brutally egolistical, stiff, it sular character of the English and So stob would reign supreme. The mession of the Irish seems to be to temper, by an admixture of chivalry, the shopkeeping character which is becoming developed to such an insupportable degree in England, and to take care that when once England becomes entangled in the revolutionary movement of the Continent, there will be sufficient of admixture in the English character to enable it to coalesce with the continental nations. Let it not be overlooked, that is freland is invaded by the Saxon, England is invaded by the I ish, and that with ruch a problic people as these for invaders, the true Sexen may well tremble for the corticusnes of orthodexy, respectability, chimney-pot hate and self shirt

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF PURREY .- The effect of le despetiem of the Turktsh Government is nowhere more apparent than in the limits which it indirectly imposes upon production. Agriculture in Turkey is ast about in the same state as in the time of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob carried on without in elligence and as a mere matter of routine. According to Ami Bone, the Bulgariane take best care of their and, and he rich barvests of Servis show to what they might stain were it not for the crushing despotism of their Government Few farmers in Tuckey have the capital necessary for successful cultivation, and shows for are comp-lies to hide their rightes or to take them out of the country. The Turkish Government has, besides, done nothing like what is necessary for country reade; it is almost impossible, when crops are raised, to get them to market, and the unbute levied on them is not to be left out of account. The trade of Tarkey day, which cannot helt supply the demand. There are

is, therefore, exceedingly limited. In the year lets France experted to Purkey only to the smoon of \$4,000,000, while her experts to Belgium, Sadas Switzerland Stody, Holland, Tuesany and Leva & though these countries have only two thur latte ports tion of Turkey, amounted to \$50,000,000. Se the cape, of England, in 1854, were to Pushey \$14.000.000, and to Syria and Palestine \$1.50 If we take into consideration that at the ten ning of the present century the commerce of G including Macedonia, Epirus and Toessay, 1.400,000 inhabitants, amounted to only \$4,000 while the present king dom, with a million of interante, has a commerce of \$6 000,000, it is clear the free government is highly favorable to trace ve foreign countries.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 4, 1864 On Saboath a termoon, President Pease game is Baccalaureste Sermon in the Congregation Church before a densely crowded and ence. B. text was: "Show tayeelf a man," and most ale cid be discourse upon it. His remarks to the Senior Class were brief, close and pointed. R. told the young gentlemen to show themselves men as they go forth into the world, and mixple in it. scenes and engage in the battle of life. In the evening an address was delivered before the & ciety for Religious Inquiry by the Rev. Mr. James D. D. of Albany, N. Y. Subject: "Loyalty to Carist" This production was characterized by deep thought, choice words, and spoken in an aci mated and eloquent manner.

Monday evening was the celebration of the Sigms Phi. Aderees by the R v James Douglas of Rutiand, and a poem by the Rev. A. C. Kezdrick, D. D., of Rochester University. Both performences were well received and highly apprectated. The subject of the address was " Esthetic Culture;" that of the poem, "Dreams." The poet gave some good hits, having a dream which was not all a dream.

On Tuesday forenoon President Pease was pre sented inductorm with the keys of the College byer. I resident Wheeler, who performed his part of the ceremony with dignity and eloquence. The Pres. dent then gave an inaugural discourse, which would have been too long if it had not been so good. President Pease is an able writer, a profound and finished scholar, and withal possesses a large stars of good common sense-qualities which reader him an excellent man for the office he holds. In the afternoon the Literary Societies celebrated their anniversary. The Rev. J. P. Thomason of your city gave the Oration, and a most eloquent one it was. His subject was "Literary Culture for Literary Men." We have never had at any of our commencements a more eloquent and highlyfinished oration than this. A crowded audience eat in breathless silence and drank in every word. It was followed by a Poem, delivered by Taylor esq., of Plattsburgh, N.Y. His subject was "The Old School House;" and most graph ically did he describe its crazy benches and its in conveniences; but the l'oem was altogether too long, for it wearied both speaker and hearers. Strange that public speakers do not learn that brevity is the soul of wit! In the evening the exhibition of the Junior Class took place; and a most creditable performance it was, showing that the students are well trained in this University.

Wednesday .- Commencement day. The rain is pouring down in terrents. We have not had suc a rain storm for a long time. It comes from the north-east. The clouds run low, and discount most neery. It rained yesterday and last night, but not so hard as it does to day. The ground is now completely drenched, and the rain was much needed; but the storm, violent as it was, did not prevent a full attendance on Commencement exercises. The house was well filled, and the galleries presented many rosy checks and sparkling eyes. The graduating class numbered over twenty, and the young men spoke very well. President Pease officiated with case and dignity. The corporation could not have made a better selection for President. This hie rary institution under his administration is bound to progress in the right direction. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on about a dozen

nected with the University.

The students did well in engaging the Cornet Band of this village, instead of paying some \$500 for music from your city, as they usually have in years past. Our band performed their part exceedingly well, and discoursed music good enough for the occasion. It is well for students thus to save their money. It is an economy highly commendable; besides, it is encouraging home manufacture. On the whole, our College is well estab lished and promises much for the future

THE GOLD MINES OF BRAZIL

A late Danish periodical contains a let er from a Denish neturalist of some note, Prof. J Th. Reinhardt, on the newly-discovered Gold Mines of Brazil. The m nes are situated in the Province Marachae, between the rivers Tury west and Garupy along the valley of the Marscassume, in about three degrees of south la itude and not far from the Atlantic coast. The gold is found in dust, grains, and masses, in a layer of sharp gravel and terruginous clay, varying in depth from a feet to a feet and a half, and covering the fully country as well as the valleys. In the underlying rock, a 'schistose, argillaceous, ferruginous quartz, a quartz vein has been discovered which is so rich that it is suppesce that it must be near the bed from which the ose gold has come. This is probably in the Serra Catherina, a country inhabited by savage Indiane.

The existence of these mines was first suspected by some traders who in their dealings with consway slaves-Outlombos-obtained gold dust for them. This suspic on was confirmed by the officers of a detachment cont out against these runaways and a few cepitalists in Riv Jacobra stat out a commission to look is to the matter. From Son Luie, the principal city of the Province, they passed through have a t primeval forests, full of presions woods and extraordnorthy tich in valuable vegetable products, such se gum copal, a kind of Brazilian mas le, several kinds of patch, copaiva, Brazilian clove trees, simuch, and the like. The expectation spent several days to the mirer. In an extent of fitteen or twenty miles they foutd eleven mines all worked by runaway slaves, The day after the workmen of the expedition or n merced operations, one of them found a stone exfaches long by four broad and two and a half thick. which, after several pieces had been broken off for specimens, yielded six ounces of gild. They found but little water in the dry coson; still they report that it would not be difficult for a large company to lead a caral from the Gurupy or the Maracassume. A or epany with a capital of \$200,000 has been formed, to open the mines regularly, and with all the beet apposucces, and the Brazinians hope soon to rival the golden results of Calfornia and Australia.

A NEW CITY ON THE UPPER MISSIS-

SIPPI. A correspondent in St. Cloud, Minnesota, Writes to ollows of that new and flourishing town. One year ego it contained only two shantles in the way of

" It is situated on the west bank of the Massiscippi. on a new iful rolling practic, with natural all the toward the river and stambout landing on the low stank of the river, as he tous ance below 8 mk Rapids. bank of the river, as he to a ance below Same Respon-and about sixty miles from the Sales of St. Anchony thing it e head of steambout navigation on the Ma-sissippi. It now contains between 300 and 400 that i arts. It is be county set of Scourne Co. stated i arts the center of the county, north and south, as taining upward of 50 frame buildings among who